### Publishers with whom we exchange, will o lige us by sending their papers in wrappers. To Subscribers.

We earnestly request those of our friends who

The sum is a small one; yet it is very rily, are heavy; and as we meet them promptly. ribers will meet their obligations

## Ber. Dr. Craik-A Good Hove.

This able clergyman, and most estimable citizen, moved, in the General Episcopal Convention, now in session in New York, "to enquire into the expediency of amending Canon 6 of 1844, relating to the admission of persons to the order of Deacous who have not received a collegiate education," and made an carnest speech on the subject.

The spirit of the speech was manly and christian. Dr. Craik thought the rule unsuited to our age and country. It might suit the nobility of England, but not the masses. It would meet the wants of the uppor ten thousand in New York city; but it could not supply those of the four hundred thousand. It could be made to reach the few everywhere; but it would not reach and convert the world. "Whence," he asked, "came the best and most zealous christians? In the country at large-in the West certainly-from the masses-from the hard and unrefined vectorn! Yet this rule looked to the wealthy only, who, said the Dector, as a general rule, "only became communicants because it is yielding a right to avoid giving a tyrannous was respectable to do so."

The resolution was referred to the committee on Canons. We hear, from private sources, that Dr. Craik's effort was a powerful one, and commanded the most marked attention during bue the Church with his enlarged and philanthropic spirit.

## Warmer and Warmer.

Our Carelina friends are waxing warm One of them, through the Charleston Mercury, says, "let us act-let us have a Southern Convention." As to the means or manner of getting it up, he makes the following proposition:

Executive correspondence may arrange such preliminaries and particulars as may be necessary to be entered into for the carrying out the lection and assembly of such a body.

Let proclamation be then made to the people

by the Executives of each State, simultaneously announcing the purpose of the Southern States to hold a Convention for purposes of Southern interest and safety. Let write of election be is sued for the election of members to this Convention, and when this is done, and the people are called upon to do their duty, depend upon it, they will do it with a hearty welcome, and with a patriotic zeal, perhaps seldom if ever witnessed before within the limits of these Southern

If this course be objectionable, let statesme or politicians propose some conme of policy for be not such a one as deserves consideration, let uccessarily, a State Institution, which can only some other be proposed and adopted. And let be sanctioned and upheld by State Law. be adapted which embraces and points to united action in this important position of our Southern interests.

No man (I speak of Southern men) can reance; and every man should be prepared to enforce some course of resistance. Then why are the citizens of the South, her leading men, as well as her more private and retired politicians, so slow to suggest and advocate some course of policy and conduct adequate to the occasion and to her position? She has already suffered enough, both in

reputation and interest, from her ruthless con-federates.

Southern interests-what are they? Every State—Congress—the Supreme Court—all say the rights of masters are fully protected under the law. Not a move is made to wrest from Carolina, or any other Southern sovereignty, her exclusive sovereignty over the subject of slavery. What else is demanded? "Yes! yes!" replies Washington, has decided: this Carolinian, "we know that; but the South has already suffered enough, both in reputation and interest, from her ruthless confederates." How, when, where? "The tariff," responds our by which they are designated in the Constitufriend. "But you have one now which Mr. Calhoun voted for, and pronounced satisfac-Carolinian, the free States won't let us go with slaves as persons and not as property.' our slaves where we please." "They can't help that-the law determines this-besides, how can you admit the right of Congress to create slavery, since by that admission you confer necessa- not be separated from this power." rily the right to destroy it?" "No matter," rejoins the Nullifier, "we will have our way; give us that, and we will tear the Union to tatters."

In this spirit, the Carolina perpetualists write and talk! "Disunion," "ruthless confederates," "Southern resistance," "the treacherous Democracy," "the recreant Whige" -these, and declaratory function, and establish as great funlike phrases, dance through their communications and speeches in thick profusion.

In North Carolina, except in a few district this spirit is condemned. In the other Southern States it is feared and disapproved. Southern Statesman of eminence-one whom we shall not much fear to guess, and whose counsels and word would be deeply respected all over the South-writes a friend as follows on the subject of Slavery-Extension-and the course of South Carolina:

. . If California or any other Mexican Department were ceded to us, the people (having already municipal laws) would thereby change allegiance; their relation to their ancient soy ereign would be dissolved; but their relations to each other and their Rights of Property would remain undisturbed; and, as their laws do not now recognize slaves as property, but forbid the relation of Master and Slave, how could it be introduced without a law of Congress creating it? Would not mere silence exclude it as effectually as any other mode? (vide ? Peters' Reports, 51, &c.) If so, the South will have to demand of If so, the South will have to demand of thorities therein cited. Congress a law to propagate slavery by creating it de novo? If they do this, what becomes of our old doctrine of non-interference? If Congress has no power to abolish it, how do we find a pow-

Congress never yet created Slavery in an State or Territory. No State of the Union ever In all former acquisitions the Territory was coded with Slavery-the relation of Master and Slave already existed therein; and all that has been done at any time was to abstain from abolishing those rights of property as they existed at the period of our pur-

not an old question. So far as it is identical in English: with former contests in this respect, the argument is against Slave Extension; for if Con gress adheres to the old rule, of taking Territory as we find it, the new purchase must be accept-

ing law.

The Wilmot Proviso is nothing more nor less than a friendly notice that this policy will be adhered to. So it strikes me. And it here occurs to me that Mr. Calhoun's abstract resoluwhat will leave the newly a quired territory free of Slavery if they are fair-

ly carried into practice.
Unless, forsouth, we act on the recommendation of a line and no peace, and consequently no Treaty, until immigration behind the Army pushes Slaves into the land under the sanction of Congress; whereby we shall find Slavery in the land when we acquire it by line and acquithe land when we sequire it by line and acqui-escence, or by a Treaty at some future day. 'Hands off!' will suit then. I have sometimes believed that this was Mr. Calhoun's design,

and it is the only supposition that reconciles his course with his reputation for sagacity.

What would the leading men of all sections in Washington have thought of a proposition to seize upon a neighbor's territory to plant Negro Slavery in? And what must the Christian Statemen of our day feel in their heart state. tesmen of our day feel in their hearts at this tion? Not a leading politician in all the South, however, dares speak out his hos-tility to robbery for the sake of perpetuating op-presson! Not a single Press in fourteen States dare to say, "We are unwilling to do this thing

hostile to the crantian of Signar

Mr. Calhoun ('E.' forgets) has not stopped at 1846 defence: He has impicusly proclaimed, 'The who are not for us are against us.' You Northern men may even go with Mr. Buchman for or the the Missouri line-and what then? They will be required to do more, and confess that Slavery is neither a Moral nor a Political evil before their sire skirts will be clear of the imputation of Abolitionism. Judging by my own feelings, I should say the really independent and patriotic men of the South are sick of this strife. We have al-Mecca. It was on the 29th of September, 1846 is neither a Moral nor a Political evil before their ready all the Slave Territory on the continent and it was a strong inducement for nequiessing in the Annexation of Texas that it was believed it would put an end to Negro Humbugs and leave some of the States at liberty to think of the ways and means of getting rid of Negro Slavery themselves. This cannot be done so long as humbugs are kept up and the issues continually changed at the dictation of agitators so as to keep up excitement—not hostility; for it is an entire midaka to suppose that the for it is an entire mistake to suppose that the People of the South have any hostility to those of the North—always excepting South Carolina, which State seems to be mad.

Our Carolina friends must take care! It won't do for them to go so far as to drive the South from them!

### Territory or no Territory.

The Mobile Herald (Whig) says: "For the no territory principle, it may the Wilmot Proviso, and all the evils which must fellow in its train. This is a very great recommendation; but it involves another considers tion. It would be a compromise on the part of the South It would be equivalent to saying, we will reject an undoubted good for fear that receiving it may tempt our enemies to overlea the laws, and thus disunite the country.

majority an opportunity to do a great wrong."

The Cincinnati Gazette, in a clear and able article (which we publish on first page) shows that another view may be taken of this great question, and we wonder that it has not been its delivery. We hope he will succeed, and im- presented before. We call the attention of Southern Statesmen to it, and especially that of our able lawyers. In order that it may not escape them, we present it in brief (a liberty which our friends of the Gazette will excuse, even though we weaken the force of their argument) and, in such form, as will enable all to understand

clearly the view. Under the proposition to acquire territory, these questions arise:

Shall this territory be free territory? Shall it be slove territory !

Shall it be divided between slavery and free

To answer these questions fairly, we must de ermine what the Law declares.

It is agreed, that slavery is the creature of positive law, and local in its character-so absolutely local that a person held as a slave, in one jurisdiction, cannot be so held in another, where

the institution is not organized. It is agreed, also, that the Government of the United States has nothing to do with slavery as the South to pursue at a crisis like this. If this a National Institution-that it is wholly, and

If slavery be local, if the Government of the United States can have, properly, nothing to do with it, it follows: that Congress has no power fuse to admit the justice of the South's resis- to institute slavery where it does not exist, and, therefore, none to establish it in Free Territory which may be acquired. What the States may Jo, when organized in such territory, is another question, which can be considered when it ari-

This, then, is the conclusion:

1st. That slavery counct be introduced in an territory, now free, except by positive law. 2nd. That Congress has no power to enac

Congress may enforce the provisions of Constitution in favor of personal freedom; but it cannot introduce slavery against the Constitution. Mr. Justice McLEAN on circuit, and at

"If slaves are considered in some of the States as merchandise, that cannot divest them of the leading and controlling quality of persons tion. The character of property is given to them by the local law. This law is respected, and all rights under it are protected by the Fed-Again:-

"The power over slavery belongs to the States respectively. It is local in its character, and its effects; and the transfer of slaves can-Again:-

"The Constitution acts upon a State, and not upon a Territory.

Do not these decisions-do not the principles contained in them-as regards human servitude,-leave to legislation no other than a demental doctrines, that slavery is local, and that the Government of the United States cannot introduce it into territory now free? If so, is not this the true and strong ground? Is it not the only safe ground for Statemen to occupy? It is a Constitutional plat-form on which all parties may rally-a plat-form on which they will find and HAVE a sure and just founds- influence to Swiss NATIONALITY. We hope, at tion, and with it, a conciliating, but yet glorious least, that this will be the end of all their presnational spirit.

The Mebile Herald must perceive, if this view be correct, that there will be no "evasion"-"no compromise on the part of the ticle from the Cincinnati Gazette, and the au-

# Brazil.

Hen. HENRY A. Wisk has reached home. Befor leaving the Court of Brazil, he enclosed doonments from our Government, approving his conduct, when applying for his passports, and accompanied them with tart remarks. The documents were returned unnoticed. He received, of course, his passports.

On the 28th of August, Mr. Tod, our Minister, presented his credentials, and made an ap-The Wilmot Proviso principle, therefore, is propriate address. To this the Emperor replied

"I receive with pleasure the credentials which you present me in the name of my good friend, the President of the United States. They show that the same friendship and good understanding subsist between my government and that of your country, and of which I believe you to be a true interpreter, who will remove the weighty difficulties in which your immediate predecessor involved himself."

The French ambassador was then pro tion and several officers of the United States

could be induced to go on board of her. But these volunteers worked bravely, and being soon. after aided by the men and engine of the U. S.

in November. One notice "It advanced as far as To with great violence, and after the 12th Ju 1846, carried off as many as 310 peoples day Those who were attacked dropped a dde down in a state of lethangy, and at the end or three hours expired without any convert or vomitings, but from a complete stagned the blood, to which no remedies could restrict unition.

that it made its first appearance at Tauris, and on October 29th attained its height, carrying of in that short interval no fewer than 6000 vic

It was at Salyan in October-at Tifflis during the summer of 1846-at Rostoff and other towns in Southern Russia later. The commu nication between Rostoff and Odessa had been stopped in consequence of it.

The reports seem to us very much exaggerated. Two thousand persons, for instance, are said to have perished out of a population of 8000 in one place!

We wish sometimes, that a few wise an large-minded Southrons, would visit the West Indies, and let us know, in their view, what are the fruits of Emancipation there. The accounts are contradictory in a certain way. Yet from all that we can learn the colored people, as a

whole, are doing well, and, where they can ob-

tain land, securing their independence:

Very much stress is laid on the decress sugar, &c., by the Charleston Mercury, as showing that Emancipation works badly. 'Chis. in our view, amounts to nothing. There s no harder work than sugar making. The freed slaves, having an opportunity to find other employment would naturally avoid it. And after all, the question is not, whether more or less of any article is made, but whether the general well-being has been advanced by Eman-

Viewed in this light, we have read no author and spoken to no traveler, English or American, who does not pronounce Emancipation a blessing. Why, if it be otherwise, are the plan- kas " ters in Guiana, &c. &c., so determined to have

We stated some time since, that we did no exactly understand the condition of affairs in this country. We have endeavored since to inform ourselves, and proceed to give the result of our inquiries.

Switzerland is formed into twenty-two con tons. Each canton has one vote, or delegate, in the Diet: and this Diet is the Government of the country.

The inequality of representation is very great. Berne hes a population of 450,000; Zurich, 250,000; Uri, 15,000. Yet they have all equal power in the Diet! Each canton is a sovereignty, and three of

them, Basic, Appenzell; Unterwalden, are divided into two half cantons each, which are also independent. The two halves of Basle, town ceeded one hundred and sixty millions of france. and we ask him, when he sees his sentiments in and Ausser Rhoden, differ from each other vi- This is the return of it: tally. Thus these cantons-having only one vote-neutralize each other in the Diet. Switzerland contains 2,400,000 people; of these 900,000 are Catholics, the rest Protestants.

The members of the Diet are representatives of their cantons; they are not independent, bu: obey instructions. They are given some times a discretionary power; but not often. The representative votes as deputy; he speaks as counel, for his canton.

The Diet, or Federal compact, is for general and the Diet has no right to interfere with them. There can be no action in the Government except that action be unanimous. And from this cause springs all the political troubles of Switzerland.

On the 20th August last a majority, including twelve cantons, and two half cantons, declared that the separate league of seven cantons, called the Sonderbund was a violation of the Federal pact, and directed its dissolution. These cantons-Lucerne, Fribourg, Schwytz, Unterwaltory." "Well, well," testily continues the eral authorities; but the Constitution acts upon den, Uri, Zug, and Valais-refused to obey the order of the Diet.

As yet no steps have been taken to enforce the order. Austria undertook to supply the Sonderbund with ammunition and arms; but they were detained at Tessia, and have been sequestered by order of the Diet. In addition, the Diet has warned the secen cantens to cease making military preparations, has expelled certain officers &c. &c. Still the Sonderbund continues to arm.

In this state of affairs, Foreign Powers have attempted to interfere; but with no good result. The Swiss are jealous. They distrust all the Powers around them. They will not submit to interference. Will there becivil war? The aspect is threatning. But we think the present troubles of Switzerland will lend to consultation and a revision of their Federal Pact, and the establishment of a Government, having unity of design, and the central power to give force and ent troubles.

The ultra perpetualist papers of the South though democratic "detest," as one of them South"-"no tyrannous majority" at the says, the democracy of the Free States. A lead-North, doing, or seeking to do, "a great wrong." er before us, in an able Southern Journal, de-The law of the land settles the question. Yet in cleares its alienation. "The Southern democdoing so, it protects the States against any in- racy" it says "have little real sympathy and terference, while it forbids Congress from insti- few points in common with the Northern detuting slavery in territory now free. But we mocracy." And in response to this, other parefer the Herald, and thinking men, to the ar- pers of the same ilk exclaim heartily-"Stick to that dectrine, and the South is safe."

The Charleston (S. C.) News talks after this

"The Southern Democracy have little real sympathy, and few points in common, with Northern Democracy. There may be motives of party expediency, but none of permanent connection between them. The Democrats of the North have frequently blended themselves with anti-social tenets and the doings of ultra reformers, which Southern Democrats have never sanctioned or upheld. The position of the latter forbids this. Their scheme of Southern lomestic policy, the whole frame-work of its organization, places them in social opposition to, however at times in political associa-tion, with Northern Democrats. Besides general causes of alienation, the whole tendency of Northern Democracy is subversive of the foundations on which repose the security of the South. The institutions which are most cherished at the South bend before the popular or Democratic impulses at the North. The judicial tenure of effice is more open to change than at the South. It is there that the propagandists of infidelity have their theatres of dis-The French ambassador was then presented, ranks of Northern Democracy. It is there Analy and after his audience was concluded, Mr. Tod presented the Secretary of the American Legation and several officers of the United States

The French ambassador was then presented, ranks of Northern Democracy. It is there Analy and this alliance has been unshaken from the upder the title of "The Bottle," showing the entire tribe of ultra reformers, in Church and State, congregate and find audiences. In the South, all this is reversed. The Southern Democracy. It is there Analy and this alliance has been unshaken from the upder the title of "The Bottle," showing the dreadful effects of "taking a drop." It is a perfect tribe of ultra reformers, in Church and State, congregate and find audiences. In the South, all this is reversed. The Southern Democracy. It is there Analy and the commencement of the upder the title of "The Bottle," showing the dreadful effects of "taking a drop." It is a perfect tragedy. One critic says that no clergy-distinct treaties were formed between Russia State, congregate and find audiences. In the South, all this is reversed. The Southern Demo-Navy.

South, all this is reversed. The Southern Democrate the rights of property, and the institutions by which they are guarded, among themselves, but are willing to follow the lessons of the Constitution, in respecting those that the yellow fever was on pour the frights among themselves that the yellow fever was on board the frigate, oaly two passengers—Dr. R. Pirmor and Mr. Morris, of North Garolina, with two slaves, could be inclined to guarters. The South and Austria, Russia and Prussia, Prussia and Austria, Russia and Prussia, Prussia and Austria, Russia and Prussia, and Austria, Russia and Prussia, Prussia and Prussia, Prussia and Prussia, Prussia and Austria, Russia and Prussia, Prussia and Prussia, Prussia

the democracy of the South and the North. in 1846, and the annulment makes void the by large audiences.

ond (Va.) Room "Would that the South would awake, from her own industry,—she will bring about an era when the designs of Providence will no longer be thwarted by the apathy of man, and the South will occupy the position of the strong instead of the feeble—the protector instead of e protected."

Well and sensibly spoken! Strongly put, rother, as every Southren will admit! But how shall the South awake from the "apathy" which enfechies her? How rouse the spirit

of enterprize, and rise to greatness? How cease rom thwarting the designs of Providence? We waste our strength by clinging to an institution which paralyses us. That, and that done, breeds all our "apathy." What, then, as

good citizens, and good christians, should we de except remove, at once, the cause of the dif-

behalf of enterprize; - we cannot feel the one, or now, in one sense, no international law. What be quickened by the other, while slavery curses will be the result, cannot be foreseen. But we our soil. Is it not madness-folly-and werse think the end will be, that the European powers subject, to act upon it, and thus to "thwart the dies, will combine against Russia, and seek to designs of Providence,"and keep the South for-

"Apathy!" The boys of the South, nursed can never be nerved by the spirit of enterprize. be men of action—we are bid to do impossibilities. Is the Virginia planter deficient in personal pride? No man has more of it. Yet he ermits the Northener to take up his worn out ands, and convert them into fertile fields before his eyes, while his "used" farm, under slave culture, is becoming more and more impoverished every day! Does the Carolinian lack energy of character! Where instructed, no human being can do or dare more. Yet he cannot lift a finger in building a railway, or starting a manufactory, without the aid of a "scoundrel Yan-

No! no! Mr. Republican! We have to open our eyes to the cause of all our difficulty-to see if-and to clutch and KILL it, before the South can "occupy the position of the strong, instead of the feeble, the protector, instead of the protected." And yet, those of us who are endeavering to bring about this result-who come bluff up to the point, speaking honestly the truth, while others are talking round and about and at it, yet never naming it-are denounced, decried, abused, as if we sought to hurt, and not to bless our native land! Shame upon this spirit! Shame upon the men who confess the difficulty, yet FEAR to declare the cause should the

### Iron Trade in France.

This branch of business gives employment to 51,000 men; the result of their labor in 1845 ex- pondent; we know the nature of his appeal

Cast Iron. In 1825 190,000 tons. 144,000 tons. 1835 295,000 " 210,000 1845 439,000 " 342,000 "

It has doubled itself in twenty years increase of railroads, that it will increase more rapidly than ever for many years yet to come.

Fall of Cracow-Treaty of Vienna In 1815 the Congress of the European Powers met at Vienna to settle the terms of a general peace, and establish stipulations which should

be the international law of Europe. These stipulations have been observed until he annihilation of Cracow as a free city, and territory, and its annexation to Austria, has abrogated them, in part, and will, eventually, render void the famous treaty, of August, 1815.

This destruction of Cracow resulted from the will of Russia and Austria, and the forced consent of Prussia. The other European powers were not consulted. Russia, indeed, has alone undermined the treaty of Vienna.

That treaty was made 1. To settle existing difficulties.

2. To secure a permanent peace. The Edinburgh Review for April contains a short and able examination of this treaty, and York city to consider every thing connected we propose, briefly to give the views it presents, with Prisons. The following subjects will as the subject is one of interest at the present come up before them;

square German miles, extending from Smolensko to the province of Silesia. On the 18th of September of that year, 4000 of these square miles were appropriated as follows:

Square miles. 1.975 1,280 In 1790 a convention was actually formed be-

ween Prussia and Poland, which guaranteed tween Prussia and Poland, which guaranteed the latter her independence. This guarantee merits of the contract system.

6. The imposition of fines, and the conditions to which they shall be subjected. Sweden. But the French revolution turned public attention to other matters, and in June 1892, the Prussian minister conveyed the disleasure of the King towards the Poles for having formed a constitution without his knowledge. Still three times afterwards did Prussia ratify and confirm her alliance with Po- power. lend. But from this hour a second partition was resolved upon. Russia won over Prussia. and then secured her alliance by a bribe in the way of territory. Thus stand the shares of the

three powers: Square miles. Population 4,553 3.000,000 2,030 1,061 1795 1,200,000 Prussin. 1793 1,000,000 1,000,000 Austria. 1,837,000

Prussia obtained, in fact, the best share: but Duchy of Warsaw was created, with a territory of 1850 square miles (German) and a popula tion of 2,200,000 taken from the Prussian portion of Poland. In 1809, by the treaty of Vienna. Western Gallicia, from the Austrian share, was added. This gave this little State 2,800 square miles, and made its population 3,780,000.

This was the condition of Eastern Europe the morrow of a storm which had lasted for a quarter of a century. In 1813, Napoleon lost ground. In February, o

that year, Russia had signed a treaty, at Kalisz, with Prussia, which guaranteed the reconstruction of the Prussian Monarchy, the restoration of lay and influence, and are recruited from the her procinces, &c. Austria joined the allied pow-

trenty of Vienna in 1815. They unde in 1846, at they did in 1815, at their will. Now first, as to the motives of these Powers tern trade, and Russian aggranding

with the empire of the Czar. The latter will Britain is energetically bent upon succeeding. ule. It is the military power, and will extend tself, South and West. Prussia may resist; nught to resist; and we think will; but the Czar s preparing to play a bold game, and, it will re uire all the wisdom of Europe, to keep up thevalance of power. Turkey may fall within the grasp of Russia, as readily as Poland; the Medi-

Egypt? But, second, as to the effect of the annu ment of the treaty of Vienna, by the annihilaion of Cracow, as an independent territory. It has shocked Europe. True, it relieves rance from the restrictions imposed on her by he treaty of 1815. But it makes Switzerland tremble, and induced Queen Victoria to apply words, in her address from the throne, to the Northern Powers, which kept their ambaneado about the respectability of labor; we may talk away from the halls of Parliament. It leaves with all the earnestness which man can feel in Europe, politically, without chart. She has et, impiety, then, to refuse to consider this not even excepting Austria, when Metternich out a limit to her dominion.

If this be done, Poland may yet have a nam and an existence! Even Cracow may flourish amid slavery, know not what labor means. and be free! And Italy know, and enjoy, the The men of the South, reared up in dependence, sweets of Liberty! Indeed, should this be th result, European policy will be remoddelled, and When we are bid to shake off this apathy-to European improvement begin to equal or fellow British example.

> Melville and the Missionaries The veracity of the author of "Types ar Omoo," as regards his report of Missionary roccedings in Polynesia, is boldly questione

y a writer in the Tribune. He is declared to

"The shameless herald of his own licentious ess, and the pertinacious traducer of loftier The author of these books has not noticed this assault. He is, we learn, about publishing Patents taken out in 1846. 465

nother work, and in it he may have his "say." More Territory. We are in receipt of a letter marked "pr rate," from a Southern Statesman; protesting against the prohibition of Slavery in new terri-

"I would," says he, "go against the war, instanter, if I thought this would be the result. What are we to do! We must have an outlet or our slaves; if we don't, God knows what will happen to us then! Our young men seek he battle-field from excitement, for distinction; they would win honors there. We, their olders, encourage them, not because the glitter of the michigan, epaulette blinds us, but because the terrible evil Indiana, of slavery presses us at every point. Why should the North madden us by refusing the South a retreat? Why drive us to desperation by hedging in the plague spot, and killing us all with it?

We stop here. We understand our corre print, to p lead-what they demand.

11 lb. 10 oz. of bread. Monday 23d July, the wealth. Customs bill of entry (exclusive of coast-wise portations) showed the following quantity of

k	ood:			
	Flour	54,373	barrels.	10,239,616 lbs
	Wheat	9,016	quarters,	4,615,680
	do.		sacks.	1,649,200
	do.		bags.	4,355,040
	do.	99,412	bushels.	1,344,720
	Indian Meal	11,116	barrels.	2,134,272
	Indian Corn	Color Tomorrow	quarters,	5,644,320
	do.	13,759		3,690,120
	do.		bags.	2,069,480
	do.		bushels,	2,097,600
	do.		barrels.	1,297,384
	Bread		barrels,	33,600
	do.		bags,	90,160
	Rye Meal	1,055,	bags.	295,400
	Onts		quarters.	432,000
	Barley		quarters,	600,000
	Beans		quarters,	957,000

43.896.195 lbs

1. A comparison of the advantages and disadvantages of the separate and congregate systems of prison government.
2. The best means of securing a uniform method of reporting prisen statistics.

3. The proper length of sentences, and the extent of the discretion that should be conferred upon Judges in regard thereto.
4. The best method of supplying the prison. 1,800,000 ers with food and clothing. 5. Prison labor to be considered tion to the separate and congregate systems re-spectively; its effects on the habits and merals

of the prisoners; its productiveness, &c; its in-7. The best method of appointing prison officers, and the proper tenure of their off 8. A comparison of the criminal laws of dif-

ferent States, and the best means of securing uniformity therein. 9. The classification of crimes 10. The use and limits of the pardoning

11. The discipline of prisons and the treat ment of prisoners. 12. The organization of County prisons

The Committe of arrangements is compose of Hon. W. McCoun, Hon. JOHN DUER, Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Hon. JOHN W. EDMONDS, JOHN D. Russ, M. D. PROSPER M. WETMORE, Esq., ISAAC T. HOPPER (the well-known Quaker.) WILLIS HALL, Esq., and Prof. THEODORE TEL-

We hope the results of their deliberations will be widely circulated. They ought to be put into the hands of every legislator, and of every manager of prisons, in the land.

Odde and Ends. The Tribune London Correspondent says:

The ladies of Rome are diligently engaged

in embroidering scarfs as prizes for the best marksmen in the musket exercise among the Dr. Alder, the new Chief Rabbi, in London. has caused it to be intimated that no member of the Jewish persuasion who is the keeper of an improper house, will be permitted to attend the Synagogue, or be acknowledged as one of the people. This notice will have an excellent effect, as large numbers of Jews de keep such houses, and they will not submit to be shut out

from the Synagogue, and refused all the privi-The well known artist, George Cruikshank

The English are pen ents of growing Cotton in North Fastern Aus-

ralia, and India. We must not suppose, that this depends upor dividual effort. The Government of Great It is certain, then, that the experiment will not be abandoned, and that success will, ultimately,

On Sept. 2d, the Manchester Chamber of Con nerce heard a report from Mr. Lang as to the ellence of the land of North Eastern Australia in producing Cotton. The samples offerterranean, as well as the Black sea; and why not ed were pronounced "of very good quality." A short time ago Australia began to compete with foreign countries in the English weol-marketnow that country imports one-fourth of all the wool brought into Great Britain. Mark her

Imported into Germany. Australia. Great Britain, 1835, 23,798,186 bls. 4,210,301 bls This is a rapid advance, and shows if the peo ple there were stimulated (as they are) to the eduction of Cotton, that in a short time Manhester might count upon Australia as a sure Cotton region-capable of making her indepen-

dent of the United States. Soon after, these 500 bales of India Cotton wer exhibited at Manchester. It was readily taken by the spinners. The Cotton was clean, and the only complaint was as to the shortness of the simple. Land has been secured near the coant in the Coimbaton district which will produce 1,000 pounds to the sere, of longer staple. Ninety bales of it were brought forward and uickly disposed of. The English Cotton growing experiment is fairly under way, and the prophecy is, that, in ten years, the yield of Australia and India will make the manufacturers of Great Britain independent, measurably, of the United States.

Patente. The National Era publishes a table showing the number of patents taken out in 1846, as il lustrating the influence which slavery has on the inventive faculty. Thus stands the relative

Free States. Slave States. Tonuessee, Arkansas, Florida, and the terriory of Winconsin contributed nothing. The atente range as follows:

Free States. Slave States & District District of Columbia, 9 Maine. New Hampshire, Delaware. Maryland. Virginia, North Carolina, Connecticut, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, New Jersey, ennsylvania Mississippi Kentucky, Missouri, Texas,

gives to invention and labor, and how slavery depresses both. The South abounds most in the best of ye; he would—and he'd make money, tew, at them prices. T-h-r-e-e t-h-e-a-u-r-a-n-d raw material; the North works it up. The d-o-l-l-a-r-s." vention makes them contribute to her wealth. The South relies on the produce of slave la-The amount of food exported to Great Bri- bor, and her fertile lands are worn out, and her Cincinnati. There is no more gratifying sign tain during the drouth was enormous. Think population waning; the North relies on free of improvement than the increase of works of of breadstuffs enough reaching Liverpool, in labor, and her sterile lands are made rich, while this class. Childhood will be busy. If not well France, and the probability is, owing to the one day, to give every individual in the kingdom all the time she is increasing in population and employed, it will be ill employed. Elessed are

The Hibernia arrived at Boston on Sunday rom Liverpool, and the Missouri from Cherbourg, bringing dates to the 5th from England, and the 1st from France.

Produce down-there had been a further de cline in Flour and Cotton. The money market was still depressed-all speculative action had (Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.)

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20, 616 P. M. A postcript from Philadelphia of dates from Liverpool, Oct. 5th, states that prices for Flour were advancing, that Western, in bond, was held at 28s. Wheat was firm. Indian Corn in demand, and market active.

The Stramero. After the first of October, we are to have Steamers every week from Europe. The Cunard line leave England on the 4th and 19th, and Boston the 1st and 15th of every month. The

r rench will si	ali as follows:			
	From Havre.			
Missouri,	September	30	October	
Philadelphia,	October	10	November	
New York.	October	24	November	
Union,	November	10	December	
Missouri,	November	24	December	
Philadelphia,	December	23	January	
New York,	January	22	February	
Union,	February	21	March	
Missouri,	March	21	April	

There are accounts from Tahiti to the close of May. A writer from Papeite thus reviews the state of affairs under date of the 25th of that state of affairs under date of the 15th of that month:—Since the Queen placed herself under the protection of the French, in the early part of the protection of the French, in the early part of the protection of the French, in the early part of the morning is cloudless—oh, rest thee my child." February last, she has resided here, having mere-ly made one or two trips round the island. She was well received by Gevernor Bruat, who gave her apartments in Government-house until her own house, which is adjoining, was put in order for her reception. I have been two or three times at Government-house, when I have always met her Majesty and family; and, to all appearance, they are treated with every attention and respect by the French officers and by the other residents also.

The on dit respecting the means of the Queen's future support is, that she is to receive \$5,600 per annum from France, besides what revenue may arise from her lands, or from any former taxes on her people. Mr. Salmon, an Englishman, long resident here, and married to a relative of the Queen's, is appointed her private secretary, and I suppose will be paid by the

interviews, and she frequently walks about Pasubjected natives reside in several parts of the island, and are supported by the natural produce of the soil and of the sea, much as heretofore.

The following are the members of the court-martial which has been instituted for the trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont, of the regiment of mounted rifemen:

Brev. Brig. Gen. G. M. Brooke, Col. 5th In.

Col. S. Churchill, Inspector General.
Col. J. B. Crane, 1st Artillery.
Brev. Col. M. M. Payne, 4th Artillery.
Brev. Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, Corp. of Top. Lieut. Col. J. P. Taylor, Subsistence Dep't. Lieut. Col. R. E. DeRussy, Corps. of Eng. Brev. Lieut. Col. H. K. Craig, Ordnance Dep't. Maj. R. L. Baker, Ordnance Department.

Maj. R. D. Baker, Ordnance Department.
Maj. J. D. Graham, Corps of Top. Engineers
Maj. R. Delafield, Corps of Engineers.
Brev. Maj. G. A. McCall, Asst. Adj't. Gen.
Maj. E. W. Morgan, 11th Infantry.
Capt. John F. Lee, Ordnance Department, in appointed the Judge Advocate of the court.

The court, we understand, is ordered to assemble on the 2d day of November next, at Fort Monroe, Va., being the most convenient military station where adequate public quarters can be furnished for its accommodation.

So then, "party expediency" is all that sometimes bind the North and the South tegether! But times bind the North and the South tegether! But we dot down these doings to let our democratic friends in the mid-slave States knew how far their brethren in the South go. They will reflect and the Northern courts, Russin, Prunsis, and hear form the subject. They will see and say whether there is "an ineffaceable line" drawn between the seminatory of the South and the North.

That independence these same powers annul in 1846, and the annulment makes void the the dot down these doings to let our democratic from the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. A circular from the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. A circular from the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. A circular from the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken away—does not Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken Rio Janeiro. August 29. states the bud taken Rio Janeiro. Au

REVIEW.

KNICKERSOCKER, October .- This periodical is fresh as ever. We always find good reading natter in it, and as for the Editor's Table it is full to overflowing of genial feeling, and

erry humor. Some of the wags of New England used to tell a story of one of their countrymen going on board a steamer, and being wonder-struck at the man in "the little house on top." Nor was his curiosity lessened by the solema sourcement-"No conversation allowed " H. peeped in; he saw the man at the wheel, and the ropes flying; and all day long he staid near it He went to bed, and the first thing he did the morning was to go on deck, when to his me ishment, the man was still at the wheel the wheel going round, and the ropes flying roun as fast as ever. He could keep in no lone "Wani," says he, "sk-r-cowing her up yet.

Clark is like the helmsman-screwing her yet-dealing out wit and humor mont making his readers laugh, as if he had tire" in him. He touches upon and bloody ground. He says:

We have before encountered somey main incidents in the story of Horse-Swapper in Old Kentucky." tuckian, 'ready for a trade,' exchange rel' for the pedlar's 'Old Gray;' but find latter indisposed to move a peg, after he cured him, he denounces the Yankee for dier, who only laughe at and tant return. Presently the 'cute peddler prize, but 'Sorrel' is as imp moth Cave. After trying a long time in was soles him with: 'Straanger, you kin start him you'll only bring some shavin's and kindle a fire under him! That's the way I get him go ing, mornings." The affair was brought to lose by a game of 'Old Sledge' to see who should take both of the vicious brutes from off the other's hands.

But the best story told is of Powers, and s Yankes. This is his account.

By the by, it may not be amiss to remark in assing, that it was this identical Greek Slave concerning which the ensuing colloquy took place between the sculptor himself and a successful Yankee speculator, who had come over to see Ew-rope.' Scene, Powers's studio at Florence: Enter Stranger, spitting, and wiping his lips with his hand: 'Be yeou Mr. Pzowers, the Skulpture?' 'I am a sculptor, and my name a Powers.' 'Y-e-a-s; well, I s'pected so; they tell'd me yeou was-y-e-a-s. Look here drivin' a pretty stiff business, ch?" 'Sir!" 'I say, plenty to du, ch? What d's one o' then fetch?' 'Sir!' 'I ask't ye what's the price of one o' them sech as yeou're peckin' at neow. 18 'I am to have three thousand dollars for this 3 when it is completed.' 'W-h-a-t'!'-heow much?' 'Three thousand dollars.' 'Threet-h-e-a-u-s-a-n-d d-a-l-l-a-r-s! Han't statewary ris lately? I was cal'latin' to purchase some; but it's true high. How's paintin's 'Guess I must git some paintin's. T-h-r-e-e t-h-e-o-u-s-a-n-d d-o-l-l-a-r-s! Well, it is a trade, skulpin' is; that's sartain. What do they make yoou pay for your tools and stuff? my oldest boy, Cernas, could skuip; fact, I know he could. He is always whittlin' reound, and cuttin' away at things. I wish you'd 'gree to take him as a 'prentice, and let hi chisel. D' you know where I'd be liable to put him cout? He'd cut stun a'ter a while with

Youth's Visiter-a monthly periodical, edited by Mrs. S. W. Jewett, and Miss H. D. Bartlett. they, therefore, who by simple stories, or sweet songs, or the relation of touching incidents, interest and instruct children-make them read eagerly-and look for the little monthly, to which they subscribe, as earnestly as they would for the approach of a great holiday.

The Youth's Visiter is "just the thing." We read it with interest, and know that it must please, as well as improve, its young subscribers Its conductors are well qualified for the post they fill. Mrs. S. W. Jewett writes with a sweetness of temper, and an earnestness of spirit, which assure us, that she loves the "little ones," and would breathe into their hearts pure desires, and fill their bosoms with true views of duty. We subjoin two of her contributions to the last Youth's Visiter:

# The Child's last Dream

8. W. J. "Look out of the window, dear mother, and ses, My beautiful cloud-car is waiting for me, Its steeds are the breezes of morning that fly. With the quickness of thought through the arch of the sky.

24 Oh, mother, dear mother, how sweet is the mora

My cloud-car is ready, I long to be gone: Never fear for me, mother, my spirits are light, They would soar of themselves to those regions . so bright. Let me go-let me go-'tis a glorious morn, My steeds will not tarry, and I must begone.

'My son, thou art dreaming," the mother re-As she bends o'er the couch where the dying

'No, mother, dear mother, it was not a dream. bathed my hot brow in the cool running And cool on my breast fell the gentle dew show-

ers; I am well, and my spirit is joyous and free. A thousand sweet voices are calling to me. "Now sleep thee, my child," said the mother, and pressed The form of her loved one in grief to her breast, et me sing thee to rest, thou art weary, I know, Thy cloud-car will tarry-not yet caust thou

Oh, mother, dear mother, they becken me on. Now kiss me, I pray thee, and let me be gone. Oh! hold me not, mother, they're calling me Oh! bright is the garland they've twined for They call me, dear mother, look up when I'm Nor weep that I leave thee this glorious morn-

God bless thee, fond mother, left desolate now,

Tis the cold touch of death on that beautifu

Look up," nor thus bend o'er the tenanties Sweet voices from Heaven called the spirit away "Little Nell." Have you read of little Nelly? A sweet and gentle child, How in a home all dreary, ike some fair flower she smiled She lived with an old grandfather,

The poor man loved her well, She had no other parent, The orphan little Nell. No parents and no play-fellows To make her childhood bright, But she grew up in the city.

Alone and out of sight;

Her heart was filled with longings

Mid trees and flowers to dwell, But such was not her happy lot, Poor, homeless little Nell.

This is a sweet sad story: How by the old man's side She lived through toil and sorrow, And early drooped and died; But gentle death released her, She now in Heaven doth dwell, For angels beckened to her, The dying little Nell.

And how simple and true is "Little Nell!"-